

Length 28.50 mm., greatest breadth 20 mm.

Hab.: Celebes (?).

A striking shell, whose nearest ally is perhaps *Cypraea turdus* Lk. From this, however, it may be easily distinguished by the remarkable white flecking on the dorsal surface, by the finer and more numerous teeth on the columella and the narrower and straighter aperture; moreover, it is much flatter than is the case with *Cypraea turdus*.

CALLIOSTOMA CARNICOLOR n. sp. Pl. VIII, figs. 6, 7.

Shell conical, keeled, imperforate, somewhat glossy, flesh-colored; spire concave; whorls 8-9, the last three rapidly increasing and much flattened, sculptured with nodulous spiral ridges, almost every alternate nodule being of a rich chestnut-brown; sutures not well defined above, and only slightly impressed between the last whorls; base very inflated and sculptured with closely-set spiral ridges intercepted by lines of growth, thus presenting a coarsely, granular appearance; columella arched, reflexed outwards, forming a thick callosity over the umbilical area, a slight callosity extending upwards to the lips above; peristome simple; aperture subquadrate; interior of shell nacreous and iridescent.

Alt. 41 mm., diam. maj. 53 mm.

Aperture, alt. 25 mm., diam. maj. 25 mm.

Hab.: Celebes (?).

The above shell at first sight much resembles *Calliostoma cunninghami* Gray, from New Zealand; the spire is, however, more concave, the last whorls are much more flattened and expanded outwards, and the nodulous spiral ridges are far less numerous than is the case with that species; moreover, the inflation of the base easily separates it from *C. cunninghami*.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW BIFIDABIA (B. AGNA).

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND E. G. VANATTA.

When working on *Bifidaria pentodon* some time ago we found one specimen of a species evidently distinct though related to that, from "Silver Lake, Kansas," collected by Mr. J. B. Quintard. Recently a few more examples of the same form were found in river débris

taken last October at Trinidad, in southeastern Colorado, by Mr. J. H. Ferriss and the senior author.



BIFIDARIA AGNA n. sp.

The shell is rimate, cylindric, the last three whorls of about equal diameter, the summit very obtuse; surface nearly smooth; of a sperm-aceti-whitish color. There are $4\frac{3}{4}$ convex whorls, the last with a strong rounded crest behind the outer lip, rather close to it above, but being more oblique, it is further behind the lip at the base. Behind this crest the whorl is a little flattened laterally, and shows the lower palatal plica, though as a white spot. The aperture is brought forward nearly in line with the ventral convexity of the whorls. The peristome is thin, slightly expanded, strengthened a short distance within with a low callous rib. The parietal lamella appears distorted and angular in front view; seen from the base it is seen to consist of an angular and a parietal lamella, completely united inwardly. The columellar lamella is sinuated or bent and strongly developed. The basal fold is strong, arising on the callus but extending inward beyond it. The lower palatal fold is large and pliciform, more or less immersed, standing chiefly inward from the palatal callus. The upper palatal fold is much smaller, and stands rather near the lower, upon the palatal callus. There is a small or minute suprapalatal fold, also on the callus.

Length 1.75, diam. 1 mm.

Trinidad, Colorado, type no. 93052 A. N. S. P.; also Silver Lake, Kansas.

This species resembles some forms of *B. pentodon* (Say), especially those from northern Alabama, in which the lower palatal fold is long

and enters somewhat beyond the palatal callus; but it differs by the distinctly bifid parietal tooth. The very strong crest behind the lip is characteristic of *B. agna*. Like the related forms, this species has the somewhat translucent whiteness of spermaceti or paraffin.

In the specimen from Kansas the teeth are somewhat smaller than in the type. It may be less mature.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Nautilus: I have to thank Mr. Burnett Smith for his extended review of my paper on American *Volutidæ* in the March NAUTILUS. There are, however, a few points on which further light is desirable, and I wish to note them briefly.

1. So far from this being the general revision of the family upon which I have been for some time at work the recent publication is only a small part of it, which I thought I had made clear in my remarks on page 341. My regret at not being able to illustrate the paper is quite as great as that of my reviewer, but only those cognizant of the facts know, since we lost Dr. McConnell, how many fruitless, or almost fruitless, efforts have been made to obtain a competent draughtsman. An important paper has been for more than a year at a complete standstill, owing to the absence of an artist who could do the drawings.

2. I pointed out in 1890 the identity of the so-called *Athleta tuomeyi* with *Volutilithes petrosa* Conrad, and ascribed the deformity to some special conditions of the environment. We have some two thousand specimens in the National Museum, a part of which are normal. But while the most conspicuously deformed specimens are from Wood's Bluff and the lower Eocene generally, we have also distorted forms from Jackson, Miss., and several other Jacksonian localities, and one specimen from the Claibornes ands. These I shall be happy to show Mr. Smith if he can pay us a visit.

That the true *Athleta rarispina* bears any such relation to *Voluta spinosa* Lam. as *V. tuomeyi* does to *petrosa* is impossible, for Mr. Smith's suggestion is incompatible with the fact that *A. rarispina* is confined to the upper Oligocene, Miocene and Pliocene of Europe, while *V. spinosa* is restricted to middle Eocene (Calcaire Grossiere). There is no species contemporaneous with the *Athleta* which could take the place of *V. spinosa* in such a relation, and, further, the two species of *Athleta* are normal and not abnormal shells.